

SEN

The verification is as beautiful as the description complete; every ear must be *sensible* of it. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*

5. Having moral perception; having the quality of being affected by moral good or ill.

If thou wert *sensible* of courtesy, I should not make too great a shew of zeal. *Shakespeare.*

6. Having quick intellectual feeling; being easily or strongly affected. Even I, the bold, the *sensible* of wrong, Retrain'd by shame, was forc'd to hold my tongue. *Dryd.*

7. Convinced; persuaded. A low life. They are very *sensible* that they had better have pushed their conquests on the other side of the Adriatick; for then their territories would have lain together. *Addison.*

8. In low conversation it has sometimes the sense of reasonable; judicious; wise. I have been tired with accounts from *sensible* men, furnished with matters of fact, which have happened within their own knowledge. *Addison.*

SENSIBLENESS, *n. f.* [from *sensible*.]

1. Possibility to be perceived by the senses.

2. Actual perception by mind or body.

3. Quickness of perception; sensibility. The *sensibleness* of the eye renders it subject to pain, as also unfit to be dressed with sharp medicaments. *Sharp.*

4. Painful consciousness. There is no condition of soul more wretched than that of the senseless obdurate finner, being a kind of numbness of soul; and, contrariwise, this feeling and *sensibleness*, and sorrow for sin, the most vital quality. *Hammond.*

5. Judgment; reasonableness. An use not admitted but in conversation.

SENSIBLY, *adv.* [from *sensible*.]

1. Perceptibly to the senses. He is your brother, lords; *sensibly* fed Of that self-blood, that first gave life to you. *Shakespeare.*

A sudden pain in my right foot increased *sensibly*. *Temple.*

The salts of human urine may, by the violent motion of the blood, be turned alkaline, and even corrosive; and so they affect the fibres of the brain more *sensibly* than other parts. *Arb.*

2. With perception of either mind or body. Externally; by impression on the senses. That church of Christ, which we properly term his body mystical, can be but one; neither can that one be *sensibly* discerned by any, inasmuch as the parts thereof are some in heaven already with Christ. *Hooker.*

3. With quick intellectual perception: 5. In low language, judiciously; reasonably.

SENSITIVE, *adj.* [from *sensit*, French.] Having sense or perception, but not reason.

The *sensitive* faculty may have a *sensitive* love of some *sensitive* objects, which though moderated so as not to fall into sin; yet, through the nature of man's sense, may express itself more sensitively towards that inferior object than towards God: this is a piece of human frailty. *Hammond.*

All the actions of the *sensitive* appetite are in painting called passions, because the soul is agitated by them, and because the body suffers and is sensibly altered. *Dryden.*

Bodies are such as are endued with a vegetative soul, as plants; a *sensitive* soul, as animals; or a rational soul, as the body of man. *Ray.*

SENSITIVE PLANT, *n. f.* [*mimosa*, Latin.] A plant.

The flower consists of one leaf, which is shaped like a funnel, having many lamina in the centre: these flowers are collected into a round head: from the bottom of the flower rises the pistillum, which afterwards becomes an oblong flat-jointed pod, which opens both ways, and contains in each partition one roundish seed. Of this plant the humble plants are a species, which are so called, because, upon being touched, the pedicle of their leaves falls downward; but the leaves of the *sensitive* plant are only contracted. *Miller.*

Vegetables have many of them some degrees of motion, and, upon the different application of other bodies to them, do very briskly alter their figure and motion, and so have obtained the name of *sensitive* plants, from a motion which has some resemblance to that which in animals follows upon sensation. *Locke.*

Whence does it happen, that the plant which well we name the *sensitive*, should move and feel?

Whence know her leaves to answer her command, And with quick horror fly the neighb'ring hand? *Prior.*

The *sensitive* plant is so call'd, because, as soon as you touch it, the leaf shrinks. *Mortimer.*

SENSITIVELY, *adv.* [from *sensitive*.] In a sensitive manner.

The sensitive faculty, through the nature of man's sense, may express itself more sensitively towards an inferior object than towards God: this is a piece of frailty. *Hammond.*

SENSORIUM, *n. f.* [Latin.]

SENSORY, *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. The part where the senses transmit their perceptions to the mind; the seat of sense.

Spiritual species, both visible and audible, will work upon the *sensories*, though they move not any other body. *Bacon.*

4. A

SEN

As found in a bell or musical string, or other sounding body, is nothing but a trembling motion, and the air nothing but that motion propagated from the object, in the *sensory*. 'tis a sense of that motion under the form of sound. *Newton.*

Is not the *sensory* of animals the place to which the sensitive substance is present, and into which the sensitive species of things are carried through the nerves of the brain, that there they may be perceived by their immediate presence to that substance? *Newton's Opt.*

2. Organ of sensation. That we all have double *sensories*, two eyes, two ears, is an effectual confutation of this atheistical sophism. *Bouley.*

SENSUAL, *adj.* [from *sensual*, French.]

1. Confining in sense; depending on sense; affecting the senses. Men in general are too partial, in favour of a *sensual* appetite, to take notice of truth when they have found it. *L'Espr.*

Far as creation's ample range extends, The scale of *sensual*, mental pow'rs ascends. *Pope.*

2. Pleasing to the senses; carnal; not spiritual. The greatest part of men are such as prefer their own private good before all things, even that good which is *sensual* before whatsoever is most divine. *Hooker.*

3. Devoted to sense; lewd; luxurious. From amidst them rose Bellal, the dissolute spirit that fell, The *sensualist*; and, after Asmodai, The fleshliest incubus. *Paradise Regain'd.*

No small part of virtue consists in abstaining from that wherein *sensual* men place their felicity. *Atterbury.*

SENSUALIST, *n. f.* [from *sensual*.] A carnal person; one devoted to corporal pleasures. Let atheists and *sensualists* satisfy themselves as they are able; the former of which will find, that, as long as reason keeps her ground, religion neither can nor will lose her's. *Bath.*

SENSUALITY, *n. f.* [from *sensual*.] Devotedness to the senses; addition to brutal and corporal pleasures. But you are more intemperate in your blood Than Venus, or those pamper'd animals That rage in savage *sensuality*. *Shakespeare.*

Kill not her quick'ning pow'r with surfeitings; Mar not her sense with *sensuality*: Cast not her serious wit on idle things; Make not her free will slave to vanity. *Davies.*

Sensuality is one kind of pleasure, such an one as it is. *Davies.*

They avoid dress, lest they should have affections tainted by any *sensuality*, and diverted from the love of him who is to be the only comfort and delight of their whole beings. *Addison.*

Impure and brutal *sensuality* was too much confirmed by the religion of those countries, where even Venus and Bacchus had their temples. *Bentley.*

To *SENSUALIZE*, *v. a.* [from *sensual*.] To sink to sensual pleasures; to degrade the mind into subjection to the senses. Not to suffer one's self to be *sensualized* by pleasures, like those who were changed into brutes by Circe. *Pope.*

SENSUALLY, *adv.* [from *sensual*.] In a sensual manner.

SENSUOUS, *adj.* [from *sensu*.] Tender; pathetic; full of passion. To this poetry would be made precedent, as being less subtle and fine; but more simple, *sensuous*, and passionate. *Mil.*

SENT, *n. f.* The participle passive of *send*. I make a decree that all Israel go with thee; forasmuch as thou art *sent* of the king. *Ezr. vii. 14.*

SENTENCE, *n. f.* [*sententia*, French; *sententia*, Latin.]

1. Determination or decision, as of a judge civil or criminal. The rule of voluntary agents on earth is the *sentence* that reason giveth, concerning the goodness of those things which they are to do. *Hooker.*

If we have neither voice from heaven, that so pronounceth of them, neither *sentence* of men grounded upon such manifest and clear proof, that they, in whose hands it is to alter them, may likewise infallibly, even in heart and conscience, judge them so; upon necessity to urge alteration, is to trouble and disturb without necessity. *Hooker.*

How will I give *sentence* against them. *Jer. iv. 12.*

If matter of fact breaks out with too great an evidence to be denied, why, still there are other lenitives, that friendship will apply, before it will be brought to the decretory rigours of a condemning *sentence*. *South's Sermons.*

Let him set out some of Luther's works, that by them we may pass *sentence* upon his doctrines. *Atterbury.*

2. It is usually spoken of condemnation pronounced by the judge; doom. By the consent of all laws, in capital causes, the evidence must be full and clear; and if so, where one man's life is in question, what say we to a war, which is ever the *sentence* of death upon many? *Bacon's Essay.*

What rests but that the mortal *sentence* pass? *Milton.*

3. A maxim; an axiom, generally moral. A *sentence* may be defined a moral instruction couched in a few words. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*

4. A

SEN

4. A short paragraph; a period in writing. An excellent spirit, knowledge, understanding, and shewing of hard *sentences* were found in Daniel. *Dan. v. 12.*

To *SENTENCE*, *v. a.* [*sentencier*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To pass the last judgment on any one. After this cold confid'rance, *sentence* me; And, as you are a king, speak in your state, What I have done that misbecame my place. *Shakespeare.*

Came the mild judge and intercessor both, To *sentence* man. *Milton.*

2. To condemn. Could that decree from our brother come? Nature herself is *sentenc'd* in your doom: Piety is no more. *Dryden.*

Idleness, *sentenced* by the decurions, was punished by so many stripes. *Temple.*

SENTENTIOUS, *n. f.* [from *sententious*.] Comprehension in a sentence. Vulgar precepts in morality carry with them nothing above the line, or beyond the extemporary *sententious* of common conceits with us. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

SENTENTIOUS, *adj.* [*sententiosus*, Fr. from *sententia*.] Abounding with short sentences, axioms, and maxims, short and energetic. He is very swift and *sententious*. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

Eyes are vocal, tears have tongues: *Sententious* showers! O let them fall; Their cadence is rhetorical. *Crashaw.*

Eloquence, with all her pomp and charms, Foretold us useful and *sententious* truths. *Waller.*

How he apes his fire, Ambitiously *sententious*. *Addison's Cato.*

The making of those figures being tedious, and requiring much room, but men first upon contracting them; as by the most ancient Egyptian monuments it appears they did: next, instead of *sententious* marks, to think of verbal, such as the Chinese still retain. *Grew's Cosmol.*

SENTENTIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *sententious*.] In short sentences; with striking brevity. They describe her in part finely and elegantly, and in part gravely and *sententious*: they say, look how many feathers the hath, so many eyes she hath underneath. *Bacon's Essays.*

Nausica delivers her judgment *sententious*, to give it more weight. *Broom.*

SENTENTIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *sententious*.] Pithiness of sentences; brevity with strength. The Medea I esteem for the gravity and *sententiousness* of it, which he himself concludes to be suitable to a tragedy. *Dryd.*

SE'NTERY, *n. f.* [This is commonly written *sentry*, corrupted from *sentinel*.] One who is set to watch in a garrison, or in the outlines of an army. What strength, what art can then Suffice, or what evasion bear him life Through the strict *sentries*, and stations thick Of angels watching round. *Milton.*

SE'NTINEL, *adj.* [*sentinel*, Latin.] Perceiving; having perception. This acting of the *sentinel* phantasy is performed by a presence of sense, as the horse is under the sense of hunger, and that without any formal syllogism prebent him to eat. *Hale.*

If the *sentinel* be carried, *passive* *acquis*, with the body, whose motion it would observe, supposing it regular, the remove is insensible. *Glauco. Scops.*

SENTIMENT, *n. f.* [*sentiment*, French.]

1. Thought; notion; opinion. The consideration of the reason, why they are annexed to so many other ideas, serving to give us due *sentiments* of the wisdom and goodness of the sovereign Disposer of all things, may not be unsuitable to the main end of these enquiries. *Locke.*

Alike to counsel or th' assembly came, With equal souls and *sentiments* the same. *Pope.*

2. The sense considered distinctly from the language or things; a striking sentence in a composition. *Se'ntinel*, *n. f.* [*sentinelle*, French, from *sentia*, Lat.] One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise. Norfolk, his thee to thy charge; Use careful watch, chafe truly *sentinels*. *Shakespeare. R. III.*

Counsellors are not commonly so united, but that one counsellor keepeth *sentinel* over another; so that if any do counsel out of faction or private ends, it commonly comes to the king's ear. *Bacon's Essays.*

First, the two eyes, which have the seeing pow'r, Stand as one watchman, spy, or *sentinel*, Being plac'd aloft, within the head's high tow'r; And though both see, yet both but one thing tell. *Davies.*

Love to our citadel resorts, Through those deceitful fallports; Our *sentinels* betray our forts. *Denham.*

The senses are situate in the head, as *sentinels* in a watch-tower, to receive and convey to the soul the impressions of external objects. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. A

SEP

Perhaps they had *sentinels* waking while they slept; but even this would be unforderlike. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*

SE'NTRY, *n. f.* [Corrupted, I believe, from *sentinel*.]

1. A watch; a sentinel; one who watches in a garrison, or army, to keep them from surprise. If I do send, dispatch Those *sentries* to our aid; the rest will serve For a short holding. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

The youth of hell strict guard may keep, And set their *sentries* to the utmost deep. *Dryden.*

One goose they had, 'twas all they could allow, A wakeful *sentry*, and on duty now. *Dryden.*

2. Guard; watch; the duty of a sentry. Here toils and death, and death's half brother, sleep, Forms terrible to view, their *sentry* keep. *Dryden.*

Thou, whose nature cannot sleep, O'er my slumbers *sentry* keep; Guard me 'gainst those watchful foes, Whose eyes are open while mine close. *Brown.*

SEPARABILITY, *n. f.* [from *separable*.] The quality of admitting division or discernment. *Separability* is the greatest argument of real distinction. *Glan.*

The greatest argument of real distinction is *separability*, and actual separation; for nothing can be separated from itself. *Norris.*

SEPARABLE, *adj.* [*separable*, Fr. *separabilis*, Lat. from *separare*.]

1. Susceptive of division; discernible. Expansion and duration have this farther agreement, that though they are both considered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not *separable* one from another. *Locke.*

The infusions and decoctions of plants contain the most *separable* parts of the plants, and convey not only their nutritious but medicinal qualities into the blood. *Arbutnot.*

SEPARABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *separable*.] Capableness of being separable. Trials permit me not to doubt of the *separableness* of a yellow tincture from gold. *Boyle.*

To *SEPARATE*, *v. a.* [*separo*, Latin; *separer*, French.]

1. To break; to divide into parts. 2. To disunite; to disjoin. I'll to England. —To Ireland, I: on *separated* fortunes Shall keep us both the faster. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

Refolv'd, Rather than death, or aught than death more dread, Shall *separate* us. *Milton.*

3. To sever from the rest. Can a body be inflammable, from which it would puzzle a chymist to *separate* an inflammable ingredient? *Boyle.*

Death from sin no power can *separate*. *Milton.*

4. To set apart; to segregate. *Separate* me Barnabas and Saul, for the work whereunto I have called them. *Acts xiii. 2.*

David *separated* to the service those who should prophesy. *Chron. xxv. 1.*

5. To withdraw. *Separate* thyself from me: if thou wilt take the left, I will go to the right. *Gen. xiii. 9.*

To *SEPARATE*, *v. n.* To part; to be disunited. When there was not room enough for their herds to feed, they by consent *separated*, and enlarged their pasture. *Locke.*

SEPARATE, *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Divided from the rest. Eve *separate* he with'd. *Milton.*

'Twere hard to conceive an eternal watch, whose pieces were never *separate* one from another, nor ever in any other form. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

In a secret vale the Trojan fees A *separate* grove. *Dryden.*

2. Disunited from the body; disengaged from corporeal nature. Whatever ideas the mind can receive and contemplate without the help of the body, it can retain without the help of the body too; or else the soul, or any *separate* spirit, will have but little advantage by thinking. *Locke.*

SEPARATELY, *adv.* [from *separate*.] Apart; singly; not in union; distinctly; particularly. It is of singular use to princes, if they take the opinions of their council, both *separately* and together; for private opinion is more free, but opinion before others is more reserved. *Bac.*

If you admit of many figures, then conceive the whole together, and not every thing *separately* and in particular. *Dryden.*

SEPARATENESS, *n. f.* [from *separate*.] The state of being separate. *Separation*, *n. f.* [*separatio*, Lat. *separatio*, Fr. from *separare*.]

1. The act of separating; disjunction. They have a dark opinion, that the soul doth live after the *separation* from the body. *Abbot.*

Any part of our bodies, vitally united to that which is conscious in us, makes a part of ourselves; but upon *separation* from the vital union, by which that consciousness is communicated,

4. A